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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/790,193	03/02/2004	Minoru Hiragaki	K-2153	3116

7590 10/03/2005

KANESAKA AND TAKEUCHI
1423 Powhatan Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

EXAMINER	
PARSLEY, DAVID J	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3643	

DATE MAILED: 10/03/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/790,193	HIRAGAKI, MINORU	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	David J. Parsley	3643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 March 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-5* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-5* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *02 March 2004* is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3-2-04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Preliminary Amendment

1. Entry of applicant's preliminary amendment dated 3-2-04 into the application file is acknowledged.

Priority

2. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it begins with an implied statement.

Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Drawings

4. Figure 10 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). Corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled "Replacement Sheet" in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the drawing figures. If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 1 recites the limitation "the fixing means" in line 6. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "the space section in the lid body" in line 8s. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 3 is objected to because of the following informalities: the term "hallow" in line 27 should be - -hollow- -. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim 5 is objected to because of the following informalities: the term "hallow" in line 2 should be - -hollow- -. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 2,230,456 to Henze in view of U.S. Patent No. 3,760,527 to Hamren.

Referring to claim 1, Henze discloses a fishing gear comprising a cylindrical accommodation main body – at 6, in which a cavity section is formed internally – see at the inner portion of item 6 in figures 1 and 4, a bottom section – at 7,22, provided on a side section thereof – see for example figures 1 and 4, and an opening section – proximate item 8, provided on the other side section – see for example figures 1 and 4, a lid body – at 9, provided freely detachably on an opening section of the accommodation main body through the fixing means – at 8 – see for example figures 1 and 4, and plural weight bodies – at 14-23, accommodated in the cavity section of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and the space section in the lid body – see for example figure 4, wherein the lid body is formed substantially conically – see figures 1 and 4, such that it is narrowed gradually from the opening section – proximate 8, of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a first inner cylindrical member – at 11, is provided in the center of the cavity section in the accommodation main body toward the lid body so that an end section thereof is in contact with the bottom section – at 7,22, in the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a portion of the

cylindrical member is provided in the center of the space section in the lid body toward the accommodation main body so that it is in contact with the end section of the substantially conical section of the lid body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and a connection fishing line – at 13, is passed through the inner cylindrical member freely movably so that both the end sections of the connection fishing line are brought out of the outer end sections of the accommodation main body – at 6 and the lid body – at 9 – see for example figures 1 and 4. Henze does not disclose a predetermined separation gap is formed between the other end of the second inner cylindrical member and the other end section of the first inner cylindrical member thereby preventing both the other end sections from making contact. Hamren does disclose a predetermined separation gap is formed between the other end of the second inner cylindrical member – at 37, and the other end section of the first inner cylindrical member – at 14, thereby preventing both the other end sections from making contact – see for example figure 2 and column 2 lines 63-67. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the device of Henze and add the first and second cylindrical members being spaced from one another so as to allow for the cylindrical members to be movably positioned with respect to each other.

Referring to claim 2, Henze discloses a fishing gear comprising a cylindrical accommodation main body – at 6, in which a cavity section is formed internally – see at the inner portion of item 6 in figures 1 and 4, a bottom section – at 7,22, provided on a side section thereof – see for example figures 1 and 4, and an opening section – proximate item 8, provided on the other side section – see for example figures 1 and 4, a lid body – at 9, provided freely detachably on an opening section of the accommodation main body through the fixing means – at 8 – see for example figures 1 and 4, and plural weight bodies – at 14-23, accommodated in the cavity

section of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and the space section in the lid body – see for example figure 4, wherein the lid body is formed substantially conically – see figures 1 and 4, such that it is narrowed gradually from the opening section – proximate 8, of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a first inner cylindrical member – at 11, is provided in the center of the cavity section in the accommodation main body toward the lid body so that an end section thereof is in contact with the bottom section – at 7,22, in the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a portion of the cylindrical member is provided in the center of the space section in the lid body toward the accommodation main body so that it is in contact with the end section of the substantially conical section of the lid body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and a connection fishing line – at 13, is passed through the inner cylindrical member freely movably so that both the end sections of the connection fishing line are brought out of the outer end sections of the accommodation main body – at 6 and the lid body – at 9 – see for example figures 1 and 4, and protective member – see the curved portions at the top and bottom of the cylindrical section – at 11, is engaged with the connection fishing line protruded from the side of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4. Henze does not disclose the connection fishing line is provided with a means for restricting a move of the connection fishing line in the length direction thereof at the bottom section of the accommodation main body. Hamren does disclose the connection fishing line – at 18, is provided with a means for restricting – at 14,20, a move of the connection fishing line in the length direction thereof at the bottom section of the accommodation main body – at 26. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the device of

Henze and add the fishing line restricting means of Hamren, so as to allow for the movement of the fishing line to be controlled.

Referring to claim 3, Henze discloses a fishing gear comprising a cylindrical accommodation main body – at 6, in which a cavity section is formed internally – see at the inner portion of item 6 in figures 1 and 4, a bottom section – at 7,22, provided on a side section thereof – see for example figures 1 and 4, and an opening section – proximate item 8, provided on the other side section – see for example figures 1 and 4, a lid body – at 9, provided freely detachably on an opening section of the accommodation main body through the fixing means – at 8 – see for example figures 1 and 4, and plural weight bodies – at 14-23, accommodated in the cavity section of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and the space section in the lid body – see for example figure 4, wherein the lid body is formed substantially conically – see figures 1 and 4, such that it is narrowed gradually from the opening section – proximate 8, of the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a first inner cylindrical member – at 11, is provided in the center of the cavity section in the accommodation main body toward the lid body so that an end section thereof is in contact with the bottom section – at 7,22, in the accommodation main body – see for example figures 1 and 4, a portion of the cylindrical member is provided in the center of the space section in the lid body toward the accommodation main body so that it is in contact with the end section of the substantially conical section of the lid body – see for example figures 1 and 4, and a connection fishing line – at 13, is passed through the inner cylindrical member freely movably so that both the end sections of the connection fishing line are brought out of the outer end sections of the accommodation main body – at 6 and the lid body – at 9 – see for example figures 1 and 4. Henze does not disclose a

predetermined separation gap is formed between the other end of the second inner cylindrical member and the other end section of the first inner cylindrical member thereby preventing both the other end sections from making contact. Hamren does disclose a predetermined separation gap is formed between the other end of the second inner cylindrical member – at 37, and the other end section of the first inner cylindrical member – at 14, thereby preventing both the other end sections from making contact – see for example figure 2 and column 2 lines 63-67. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the device of Henze and add the first and second cylindrical members being spaced from one another so as to allow for the cylindrical members to be movably positioned with respect to each other. Henze further does not disclose the connection fishing line is provided with a means for restricting a move of the connection fishing line in the length direction thereof at the bottom section of the accommodation main body. Hamren does disclose the connection fishing line – at 18, is provided with a means for restricting – at 14,20, a move of the connection fishing line in the length direction thereof at the bottom section of the accommodation main body – at 26. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the device of Henze and add the fishing line restricting means of Hamren, so as to allow for the movement of the fishing line to be controlled.

Referring to claim 4, Henze as modified by Hamren further discloses the top end of the connection fishing line – at 18, passed through the first inner cylindrical member – at 34,37, and the second cylindrical member – at 14, freely movably is connected to a line and a terminal tackle – at 20-22, attached to a leader – see proximate 20-22, is connected to the bottom end of the connection fishing line – see figures 1-6 of Hamren, and the connection fishing line, the line

and the leader are connected straight to each other – see for example figures 1-6 of Hamren. Henze as modified by Hamren does not disclose the line and the leader are made of fishing gut. However, the use of fishing gut for use in fishing lines and leaders is well known to those of ordinary skill in the art and it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to take the device of Henze as modified by Hamren and add the line and leader made of fishing gut, so as to allow for the device to be made more attractive to fish.

Referring to claim 5, Henze as modified by Hamren further discloses the inside diameter of the hollow section formed within the inner cylindrical member – at 34,37, of Hamren, is formed in a tapered form such that the inside diameter of the rear of the end section of the inner cylindrical member – at 34, is larger than the inside diameter of the front end section of the inner cylindrical member – at 37 – see for example figure 2 of Hamren.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

The following patents are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to fishing weights in general:

U.S. Pat. No. 1,771,125 to Kahle – shows fishing apparatus

U.S. Pat. No. 2,862,325 to Magnus – shows weighted fishing lure

U.S. Pat. No. 3,688,431 to Nichols et al. – shows weighted fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 3,733,734 to Hysaw – shows fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 3,990,172 to Hagquist – shows fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 4,458,439 to Garrett, Sr. – shows fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 4,649,664 to Mahan – shows fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 4,656,777 to Fernbach – shows fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 5,381,622 to Tregre – shows weighted fishing device

U.S. Pat. No. 5,784,829 to Latta – shows fishing lure

U.S. Pat. No. 6,050,018 to Allen – shows fishing lure

U.S. Pat. No. Verdura Pares – shows weighted fishing device

GB Pat. No. 2166631 – shows weighted fishing device

EP Pat. No. 0519108 – shows fishing device

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David J. Parsley whose telephone number is (571) 272-6890. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Peter Poon can be reached on (571) 272-6891. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DP

David Parsley
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3643

PETER M. POON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

9/28/05

Form PTO-1449 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
(REV. 2-83)

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	SERIAL NO.	FILING DATE	GROUP	APPLICANT
K-2153		03/02/2004		Minoru Hiragaki

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

EXAMINER INITIAL*		DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	NAME	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	FILING DATE

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EXAMINER INITIAL*		DOCUMENT NUMBER	DATE	COUNTRY	CLASS	SUB-CLASS	TRANSLATION YES	TRANSLATION NO
OP		3041602	07/09/97	Japan				X
		61-4578	01/11/86	Japan				X
		3093942	02/26/03	Japan				X
		6-81275	11/22/94	Japan				X
		52-14190	unknown	Japan				X
		10-94353	04/14/98	Japan				X
		7-327563	12/19/95	Japan				X
		2000-197435	07/18/00	Japan				X
		52-672	01/06/77	Japan				X

OTHER DOCUMENTS (Including Author, Title, Date, Pertinent Pages, Etc.)

EXAMINER	DATE CONSIDERED
DaP	9-19-05

EXAMINER: Initial if citation considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609; Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/790,193	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination HIRAGAKI, MINORU	
	Examiner David J. Parsley	Art Unit 3643	Page 1 of 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-1,771,125	07-1930	KAHLE CLAY O	24/116A
	B	US-2,230,456	02-1941	STEVEN HENZE CARL CHRISTOFF	43/43.14
	C	US-2,862,325	12-1958	MAGNUS FINN H	43/42.22
	D	US-3,688,431	09-1972	Edgar B. Nichols et al.	43/43.14
	E	US-3,733,734	05-1973	Hysaw, Jimmie H.	43/44.9
	F	US-3,760,527	09-1973	Hamren, Glen C.	43/44.88
	G	US-3,990,172	11-1976	Hagquist, Bernhard C.	43/43.14
	H	US-4,458,439	07-1984	Garrett, Sr., Donald L.	43/17.6
	I	US-4,649,664	03-1987	Mahan, Joe C.	43/44.83
	J	US-4,656,777	04-1987	Fernbach, James L.	43/44.9
	K	US-5,381,622	01-1995	Tregre, Euclid L.	43/42.31
	L	US-5,784,829	07-1998	Latta, Charles H.	43/44.91
	M	US-6,050,018	04-2000	Allen, David R.	43/4.5

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N	GB 2166631	05-1986	United Kingdom	Drennan et al.	----------
	O	EP 0519108	12-1992	Europe	Mpizanis	----------
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/790,193	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination HIRAGAKI, MINORU	
	Examiner David J. Parsley	Art Unit 3643	Page 2 of 2

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-6,574,910	06-2003	Verdura Pares, Nuria	43/44.88
	B	US-			
	C	US-			
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 166 631 A

(43) Application published 14 May 1986

(21) Application No 8527013

(22) Date of filing 1 Nov 1985

(30) Priority data

(31) 8428139 (32) 7 Nov 1984 (33) GB

(51) INT CL⁴
A01K 95/00 93/00 97/02

(52) Domestic classification
A1A 17X1

(56) Documents cited

GB A	2078472	GB	1090464
GB	1547630	US	3740803

(58) Field of search
A1A
Selected US specifications from IPC sub-class A01K

(71) Applicant
Peter John Drennan,
Leopold Street Works, Leopold Street, Oxford

(72) Inventors
Peter John Drennan,
David Charles Bird,
Peter John Brownlow

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High Holborn, London, WC1V 7LE

(54) Fishing tackle

(57) A ballast weight (11) is connected releasably to a swimfeeder container (12) by a connector (10) of integrally moulded construction, the connector having a snap fit connection with the container and including a flexible filament (20) and an eye member (22) for securing the swimfeeder container and weight to a fishing line (L). In a modified form the connector is adapted to connect only the swimfeeder connector to the line.

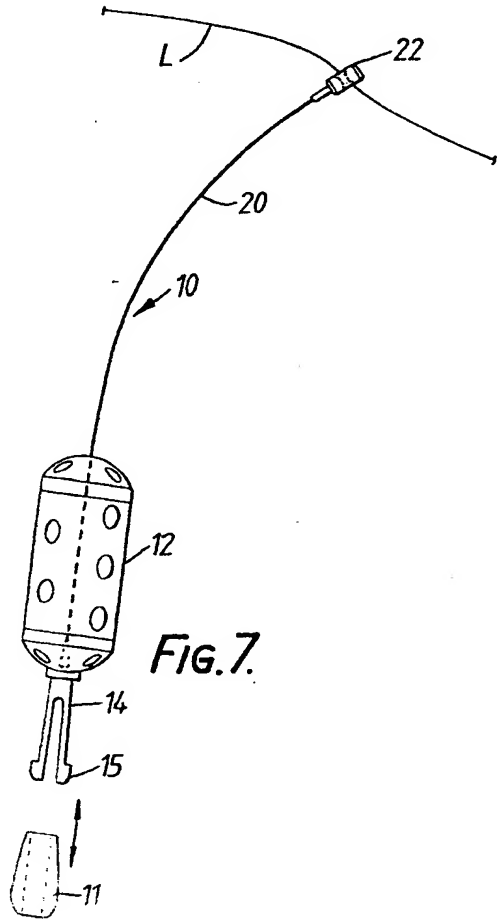

FIG. 7.

GB 2 166 631 A

1/6

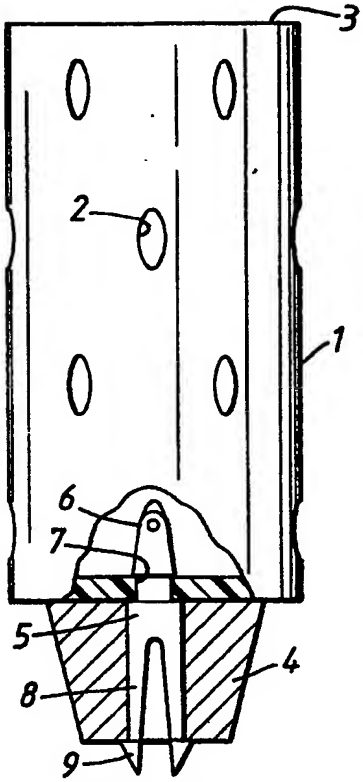

FIG. 1.

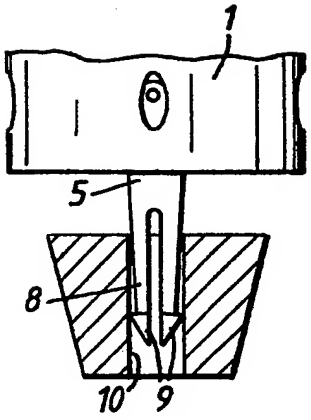

FIG. 3.

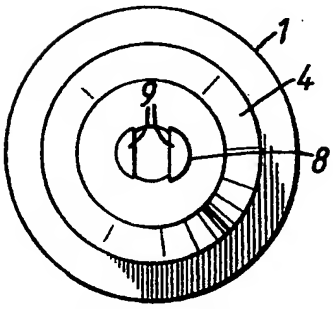

FIG. 2.

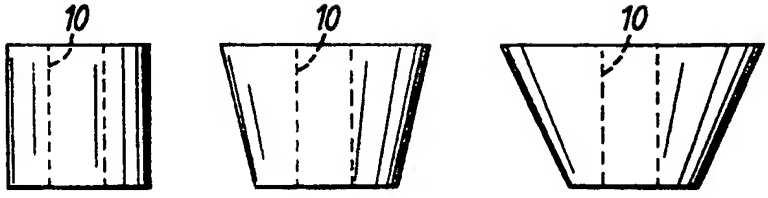

FIG. 4.

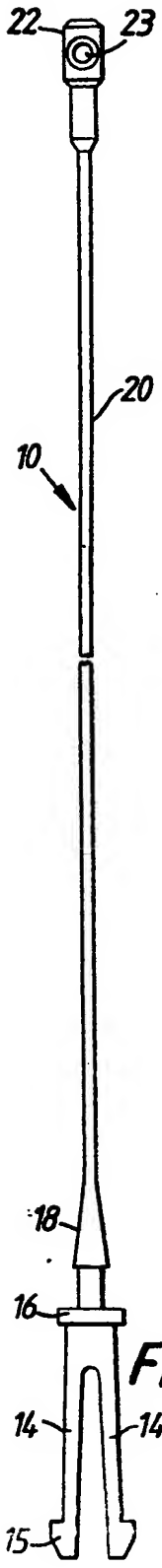

FIG.5.

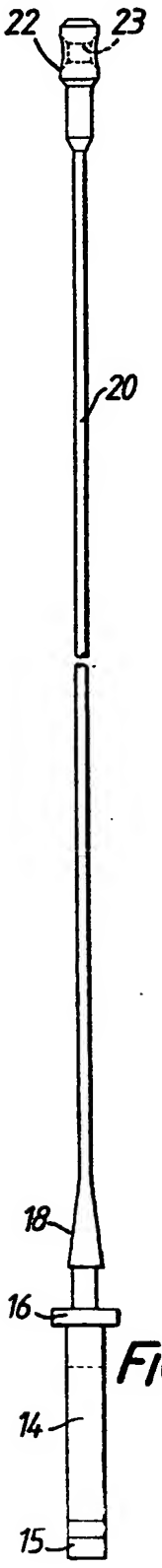

FIG.6.

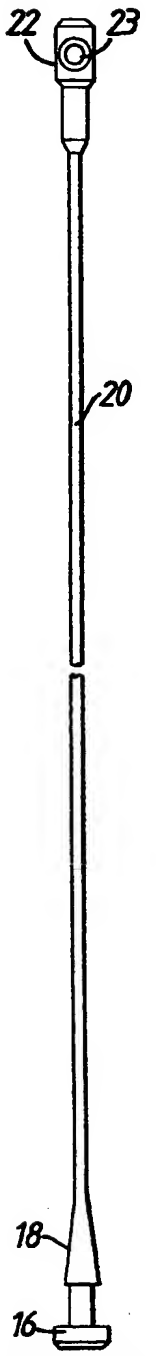

FIG.10.

3/6

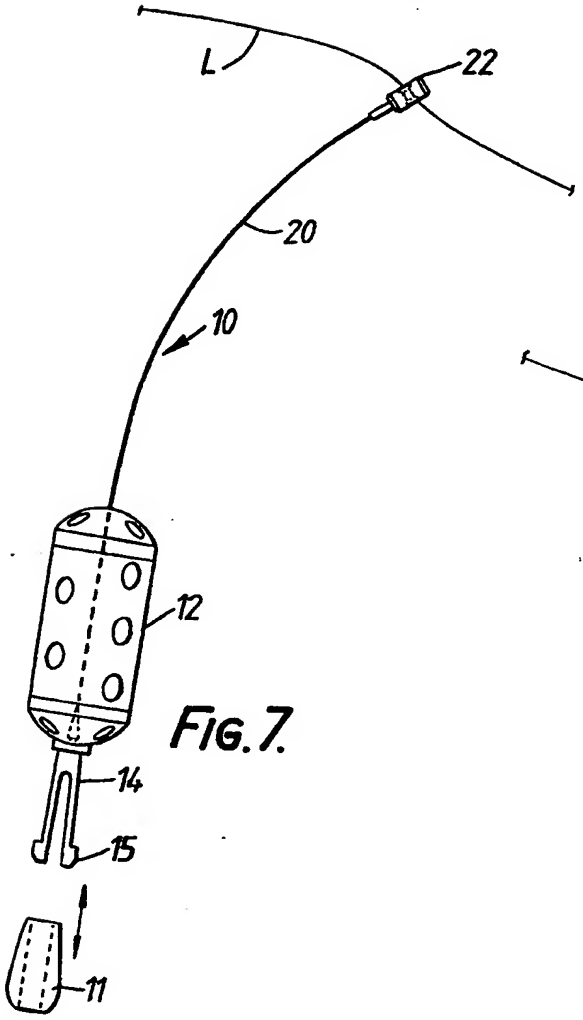

FIG. 7.

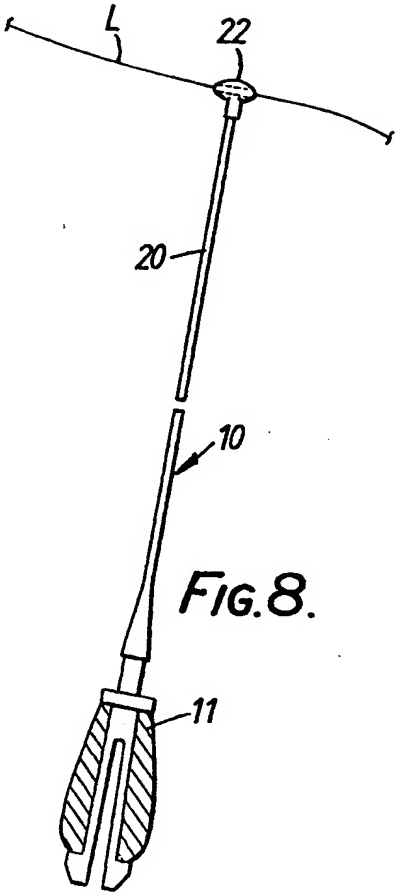

FIG. 8.

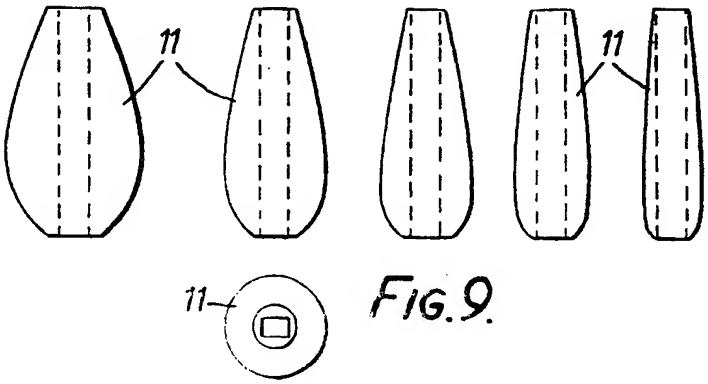

FIG. 9.

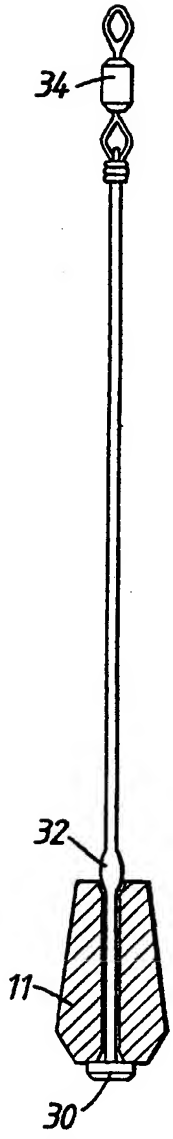

FIG. 11a.

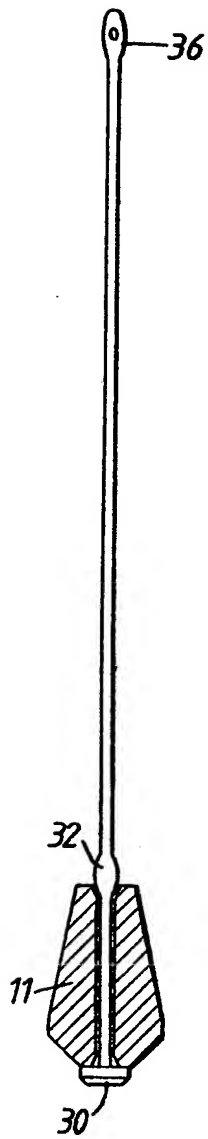

FIG. 11b.

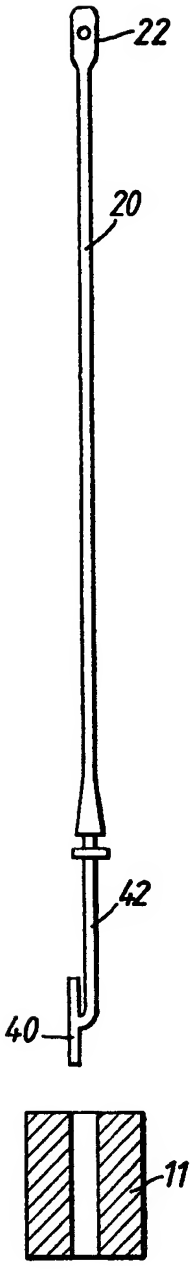

FIG.12a.

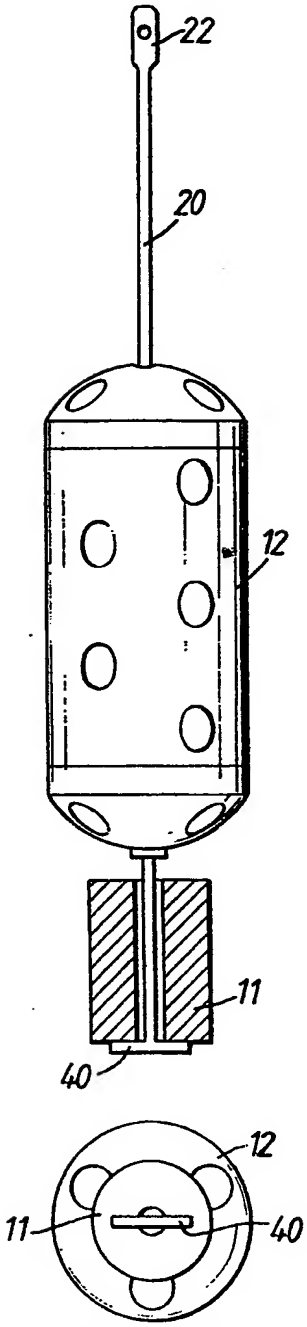

FIG.12b.

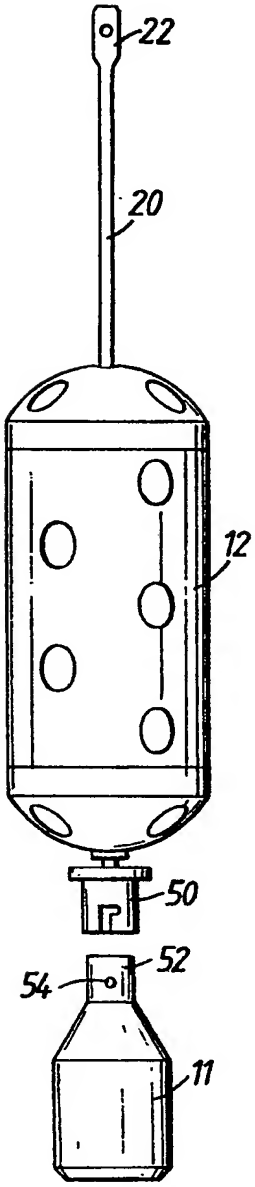

FIG.13.

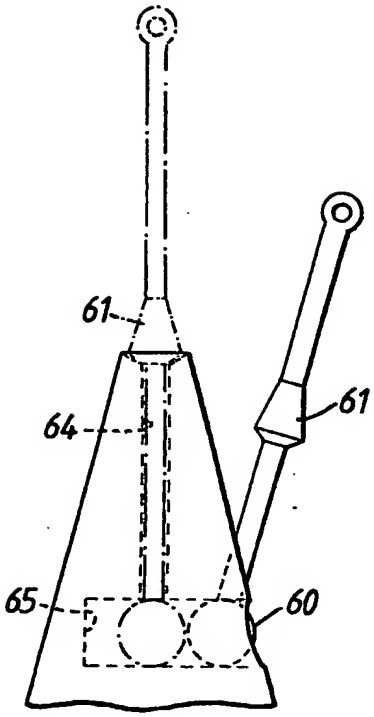

FIG. 14.

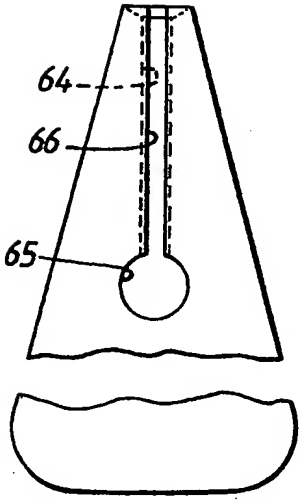

FIG. 15.

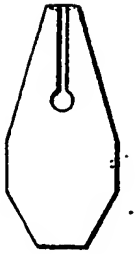

FIG. 17.

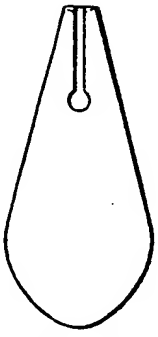

FIG. 18.

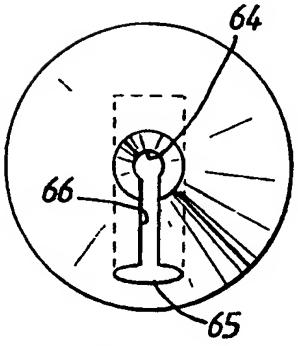

FIG. 16.

SPECIFICATION

Fishing tackle

This invention relates to fishing tackle and in particular concerns the attachment of a fishing weight to a fishing line, e.g. in the manner of a ledger weight and/or to another item of tackle to serve as a ballast weight. The techniques currently used to connect fishing weights to the tackle do not facilitate removal and replacement to change the mass of the weight being used, and frequently a length of nylon line must be used making weight changes especially inconvenient.

The present invention seeks to avoid the above disadvantages and provides a fishing weight and connector assembly, the connector being of integrally moulded construction and comprising an end portion adapted to enable the weight to be secured to and released from said portion, and attachment means for attaching the connector directly to a fishing line and/or to another article of fishing tackle.

In one preferred embodiment of the invention the attachment means comprises an eye member with a hole for the fishing line to pass through, the eye member being coupled to the weight receiving portion by an elongate flexible filament formed integrally with said portion and eye member.

The weight receiving portion may take various forms. According to one particularly convenient construction it is resiliently deformable for connecting and detaching the weight. For this purpose the weight receiving portion may comprise a plurality, e.g. two, generally parallel legs which can be deflected together to allow the legs to pass through a hole in the weight, and when subsequently released they expand apart and retain the weight thereon.

The invention may be of an advantage when used in conjunction with a swimfeeder. A swimfeeder is a device for distributing bait underwater in the vicinity of the hook, and is usually formed as a perforated container and is often weighted, such as by a ballast weight secured to the container, or by lead shot fixed on a length of filament used to connect the container to the fishing line. The weights fastened to the containers cannot easily be changed to suit the fishing conditions, and the use of lead shot is cumbersome and makes casting difficult.

Thus, according to an embodiment of the invention there is provided a swimfeeder assembly comprising a perforated container, a ballast weight and a connector for detachably connecting the weight to the container.

The connector may be integral with the container, for example with an end wall which may be provided by a separate cap fitted to a cylindrical container part. However, the connector is preferably attached to the container by a releasable connection, such as a snap fit connection.

Envisaged by the invention is the possibility of having a range of different weights each adapted for co-operation with the connector and each capable of being firmly mounted to the container by the connector. The weights can be aerodynamically shaped for easier casting.

It is expedient for the connector to be adapted to secure the swimfeeder to the fishing line. In accordance with a preferred construction, therefore, the connector has an eye member connected integrally thereto by a flexible filament.

In some cases it may be preferred not to fix a weight to a swimfeeder container. Consequently, the invention also contemplates an integral link member of moulded construction having a connecting device at one end for releasable connection to a swimfeeder container, and an eye member coupled to the connecting device by an elongate filament. A link member of similar construction could be used for attaching other articles, e.g. a float, to a fishing line.

A full understanding of the invention will be had from the following detailed description of some embodiments, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation, shown partly in axial section, of a swimfeeder;

Figure 2 is an end view of the swimfeeder;

Figure 3 is a view illustrating the way in which the weight is connected and removed from the connector;

Figure 4 shows a range of three weights having different masses for use with the swimfeeder;

Figure 5 is a side view of an integral connector;

Figure 6 is a top view of the connector shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a sketch showing how the connector of Figure 5 is used to connect a swimfeeder container to a fishing line, and secure a ballast weight to the container;

Figure 8 is a sketch showing a connector as in Figure 5 used as a ledger link to connect a weight to a fishing line;

Figure 9 shows a range of weights for use with the connector of Figure 5 or 8;

Figure 10 is a view similar to Figure 5 showing a link member for securing the swimfeeder container to the fishing line without a ballast weight;

Figures 11—17 illustrate alternative methods of attaching a weight to a connector provided according to the invention.

Referring initially to Figures 1 to 4, a swimfeeder is illustrated having a cylindrical container 1 with perforations 2 for escape of bait introduced through the upper, open end 3 which is then closed with a cap (not shown). A ballast weight 4, is firmly located on the container by a securing device or connector 5, which is itself affixed to the container. The securing device is affixed to the container by means of a generally conically shaped part 6 being pushed into a circular hole 7 in the base of the container; the hole being of slightly smaller diameter than the maximum diameter of the conical part. The securing device includes resilient pronged parts 8 which have flanges 9 at their ends as shown. The pronged parts 8 are laterally spaced in their rest condition so that when the weight is located on the securing device the flanges 9 of the prongs 8 firmly hold the weight as shown in Figure 1. The prongs may be pushed together against their bias as shown in Figure 3 so

that the weight may be readily located on or removed from the securing device. The ballast weight 4 is an abbreviated cone with a circular hole 10 drilled through it along its axis so that it may be located on the securing device. A range of weights may be provided by altering the outer diameter of the weights as shown in Figure 4. However, the axial dimension remains constant for all the weights so that they may be fitted to the same securing device. The exterior surface of the prongs 8 may be shaped so as to conform to the surface of the circular hole 10. Alternatively, the hole 10 may have any other suitable cross-section such as for example rectangular, as in the embodiment of Figs 5 to 9 described below, or hexagonal, and the exterior surface of the prongs 8 may again be suitably shaped to conform to the surface of the hole 10.

In the aforementioned swimfeeders, the securing device 5 is temporarily fixed to the container 1. In an alternative construction the securing device 5 may be permanently secured to the container 1 or it may be moulded as part of the container.

Shown in Figure 5 is a securing device or connection 10 which also serves to connect the weight 11 to a fishing line L, either alone or in combination with a swimfeeder container 12 as depicted in Figures 8 and 7, respectively. The connector is of unitary construction being integrally moulded from suitable synthetic material such as nylon. It comprises a pair of resilient limbs or prongs 14 for receiving the weight in essentially the same manner as described above for Figures 1—3, but the prongs are shaped for cooperation with a through hole of rectangular cross-section in the weight 11. Adjacent the prongs is a flange 16 which acts as a stop for both the weight and the swimfeeder container, there being a conical portion 18 spaced at a short distance from the flange 16 for snap fit engagement in a hole provided in an end cap of the swimfeeder container, again as described above with reference to Figs. 1—3. Extending from the smaller end of the conical portion is an elongate flexible filament 20, to the other end of which is fixed an eye member 22 constituted by a cylindrical element with a transverse through hole 23 for passage of a reel line. In Figure 7 the connector of Figs. 5 and 6 is shown attached to a swimfeeder container of the construction described in my British Patent No. 1561842, the central openings in the end caps being enlarged to suit the connector. To attach the swimfeeder container to the connector, the eye member 22 is fed through the aligned holes in the end caps so that it extends axially through the container, until the first end cap snaps over the conical portion 18 to fix the container securely, but releasably to the connector 10. The selected ballast weight 11 is mounted on the connector by deflecting the prongs together and inserting them through the hole in the weight, the lugs 15 on the prongs engaging the underside of the weight to retain it on the connector. The eye member 22 and filament 20 may be used to attach the swimfeeder and its ballast weight to the fishing line as shown in Figure 7.

The connector 10 may also be used without a swimfeeder container for securing a ledger weight to a fishing line as shown in Figure 8. This figure also illustrates some modifications in that the eye member is ovoid and the prongs are longer for receiving a range of bomb weights as seen in Figure 9.

If it is desired to connect the swimfeeder container 12 to the line without a ballast weight, the connector shown in Figure 10 can be used. It differs from the connector of Figures 5 and 6 only in that the resilient prongs for receiving the weight are omitted.

Another form of connector is shown in Figure 11 and is for use in attaching a ledger weight to a fishing line. The connector is made of a very elastic material and has a diameter which can be substantially reduced by stretching the connector. The weight 11 is received between an end stop 30 and a local enlargement 32. The weight has a central hole and a longitudinal slot (not show) with a width less than the hole diameter. When the connector is stretched it can be passed through the slot and when subsequently released it expands to fill the hole and retain the weight against removal. The connector of Figure 11a has a swivel 34 moulded onto the end remote from the stop, whereas the connector of Figure 11b is formed with an eye 36.

Figure 12 shows a connector of basically the same construction as that of Figures 5 and 6, but having a modified weight receiving portion in the shape of an inverted T. By virtue of the inherent resilience of the material the crossbar 40 can be turned to be parallel to the main stem 42 and these two parts can be inserted through the hole in the weight as seen in Figure 12a. After the crossbar has passed through the weight it can resume its normal position and thus serve to retain the weight on the connector as seen in Figure 12b.

Figure 13 shows a connector with a bayonet socket 50 for attaching the weight which is provided with a complementary bayonet plug part 52 including opposed pins 54 to cooperate with the slots of the bayonet socket. Alternatively, a quick start screw thread coupling could be used between the weight and connector.

Other constructions and modifications are also possible within the scope of the invention as defined by the claims which follow.

In most of the above described embodiments the moulded connector is arranged to engage in a hole extending right through the weight. The connector can alternatively be adapted to cooperate with a recess formed in an upper end portion of the weight, which can be advantageous since it facilitates the use of a range of weights of different lengths and/or shapes as well as masses. Such a construction is illustrated in Figures 14—16. The connector is of the same basic type of that of Figure 11 in that it is integrally moulded from an elastomeric material. As shown it is formed at one end with an eye member for connection to a reel line, although a swivel or the like could be moulded in situ at this end of the connector instead. At the opposite end the connector has an enlarged head 60 in the shape of a sphere and at an intermediate position between the head 60 and the eye member the flexible filament connecting these parts has a frusto-conical

enlargement with a convex base forming a stop 61 for cooperation with the weight. The weight is shown in side and plan views in Figures 15 and 16. In its upper end portion the weight has a blind longitudinal bore 64, the inner end of which intersects a transverse hole 65. In addition, a slot 66 of width smaller than the diameters of the bore 64 and the hole 65 is provided above and in alignment with the hole 65. The upper end surface of the weight is countersunk for cooperation with the stop 61. As may be seen in Figure 14, in a normal condition the length of the connector between the sphere 60 and the stop 61 is less than the distance between the top of the weight and the transverse hole 65. To fix the weight on the connector, the sphere 60 is inserted into the hole 65 and the connector is stretched, thereby reducing the diameter of the filament portion which can then be inserted through the slot 66 so that it extends through the bore 64 as depicted in broken line. Upon release of the connector the stop 61 seats in the countersink at the top of the weight and is maintained in firm engagement therein by the tension in the filament between the stop 61 and the sphere 60. Nevertheless, the weight can be readily detatched for replacement by a different weight simply by reversing the attachment procedure. As mentioned above this connection system has the benefit of allowing use of weights of different lengths and shapes, two such alternative weights being the coffin and bomb shaped weights shown in Figures 17 and 18.

By providing an integral filament in a moulded connector or link member according to the invention several important advantages are secured. As well as the added convenience to the angler, manufacture is simplified. In this respect it is normal practice for swimfeeders and ledger weights to be sold with lengths of nylon line attached for connecting to a reel line or the like, which means the manufacturer having to tie a length of line to each swimfeeder container and ledger weight. This must be done using special knots and is carried out manually, making it inconvenient and uneconomic. The present invention simplifies the manufacture in that assembly of the swimfeeder container, ledger weight or the like with a connecting filament is achieved by a straight forward direct snap-fit connection with a moulded component, and is quickly and easily carried out. Compared with the lengths of nylon line and used hitherto, the integrally moulded filament of the invention is slightly less flexible, with the result that it performs better as a paternoster boom, e.g. in separating a ledger weight from the main reel line. The small increase in stiffness of the connecting filament helps to avoid line tangles, as sometimes experienced when using monofilament line, without detracting from the benefits of a flexible link.

CLAIMS

1. A fishing weight and connector assembly, the connector being of integrally moulded construction and comprising an end portion adapted to enable the weight to be secured to and released from said portion, and attachment means for attaching the connector directly to a fishing line and/or to another article of fishing tackle.

2. An assembly according to claim 1, wherein the weight receiving portion is deformable resiliently for attaching and removing the weight.

3. An assembly according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the attachment means comprises means for securing the connector to a swimfeeder container so that the weight will be secured close to the container and firmly relative thereto.

4. A swimfeeder assembly comprising a perforated container, a ballast weight and a resilient connector for detachably connecting said weight to the container.

5. An assembly according to claim 4, wherein the connector is integral with an end of the container.

6. An assembly according to claim 4 wherein the connector and container are made separately and secured together by a releasable connection.

7. An assembly according to claim 3 or claim 6, wherein the connector has securing means for snap fit connection to the swimfeeder container.

8. An asembly according to claim 7, wherein the securing means comprises a conical portion for engagement in a hole provided in the swimfeeder container.

9. An assembly according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the connector includes an elongate flexible filament interconnecting the weight receiving portion and an attachment member.

10. An assembly according to claim 9, wherein the attachment member is an eye member for connecting the connector to a fishing line.

11. An assembly according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the weight receiving portion of the connector comprises a plurality of laterally spaced limbs adapted to retain the weight when inserted into a cavity of complementary shape in the weight, the weight being located on or removed from the connector by resiliently deflecting the limbs together.

12. A link member for connecting an article of fishing tackle, such as a swimfeeder container to a fishing line, the link member being of unitary moulded construction and having a connecting device at one end for releasable connection to said article, and an eye member coupled to the connecting device by an elongate, flexible filament.

13. A link member according to claim 12, wherein the connecting device comprises a projection engagable with a snap fit in a hole in a swimfeeder container.

14. An article of fishing tackle, such as a swimfeeder container or weight, in combination with a link member for attaching the article to a fishing line, the link member being of integrally moulded construction and comprising two connecting parts and an elongate flexible filament interconnecting said parts, one said connecting part having a direct mechanical connection with said article.

15. A combination as defined in claim 14, wherein said mechanical connection is a snap-fit connection.

16. A combination as defined in claim 14, wherein the link member is moulded of elastomeric material and includes a portion adapted to be stretched to connect said one connecting part with said article.

17. A combination according to claim 16, wherein said portion is defined between two enlargements, the article includes a bore for receiving said portion and a slot to enable said portion to be introduced into the bore when stretched.

18. A fishing weight and connector assembly, a swimfeeder assembly or a swimfeeder link member substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

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(54) Pose für Angelschnur.

(57) Die Erfindung bezieht sich auf eine Pose mit Innenhülse zum Führen der Angelschnur.

Das Besondere der neuen Pose ist darin zu sehen, daß die Angelschnur zum Angeln über Gewässergrund in ein an der Pose angebrachtes, elastisches Befestigungselement geklemmt wird und dadurch die Angeltiefe einstellbar ist.

Die Vorteile der Erfindung bestehen insbesondere darin, daß die gewünschte Angeltiefe leicht einstellbar ist, die Angelschnur sich beim Einholen eines Fisches aus dem Befestigungselement selbsttätig löst und die Pose zum Einholen des Fisches freigibt. Die erfindungsgemäße Pose eignet sich besonders zum Angeln in großer Gewässertiefe.

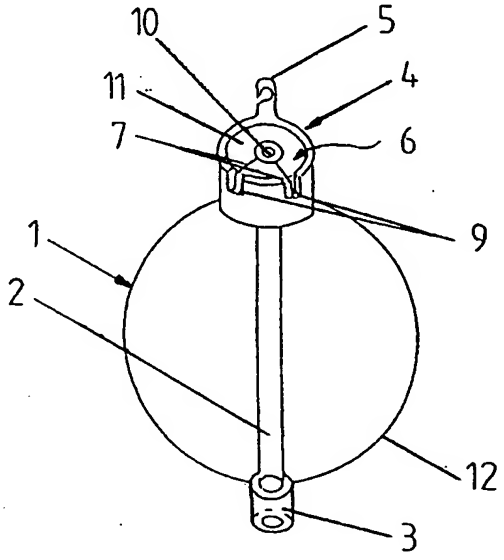

Fig. 2

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Die Erfindung betrifft eine Pose mit einer Gleitführung für die Angelschnur und mit einer Klemmvorrichtung zum lösbaren Befestigen der Pose auf der Angelschnur.

Beim Angeln schwimmen die Posen, die deshalb auch Schwimmer genannt werden, als Zielpunkt an der Wasseroberfläche, um den Angler über die Position der Angelschnur bzw. des Hakens zu orientieren. Zugleich fungieren sie auch als Bißanzeiger, denn beim Anbeißen eines Fisches bewegen sie sich.

Außerdem werden Posen auch dann verwendet, wenn der Köder in einem bestimmten Abstand über dem Gewässergrund schwebend dem Fisch angeboten werden soll. Dann trägt die Pose das mit Gewichten beschwerte Ende der Angelschnur, an der dann meist über ein sogenanntes Vorfach ein oder mehrere Angelhaken mit Köder in der gewünschten Tiefe befestigt sind. In diesem Fall fungiert also die Pose nicht nur als Anzeigeinstrument, sondern auch als Träger, um ein Absinken des Köders auf den Boden zu verhindern.

Bekannt ist aus dem DE-GM 87 06 869 eine Lauf- und Feststellpose, die eine zigarrenähnliche Form aufweist, und bei der die Angelschnur durch zwei übereinander angeordnete, an der Pose befestigte Ösen außen an der Pose freilaufend entlanggeführt wird (Laufpose). Zum Angeln in gewünschter Tiefe wird die Angelschnur durch eine zusätzlich an der Pose angebrachte Federstange an den Posenkörper gedrückt und festgeklemmt; Dadurch hält die Angelschnur den Köder in der gewünschten Tiefe (Feststellpose).

Diese Pose ist jedoch relativ aufwendig in der Herstellung und in der Handhabung. An den kugel- und birnenförmigen Posen lassen sich die Ösen und die Federstange nur unter Schwierigkeiten anbringen und außerdem besteht die Gefahr, daß die Federstange im Gebrauch verbogen wird oder abbricht.

Weit verbreitet sind auch Posen, die durch eine Perle und einen auf dem rutenseitigen Teil der Angelschnur geknüpften Stopperknoten gehalten werden. Durch die Anordnung des Stopperknotens wird die Entfernung der Pose zum Angelhaken bzw. zum Senkblei, das heißt die gewünschte Angeltiefe, eingestellt. Hierbei ist nachteilig, daß beim Umstellen auf eine andere Angeltiefe der Knoten gelöst und ein neuer Knoten an anderer Stelle geknüpft werden muß. Außerdem kann es bei Wind- und Wellen leicht vorkommen, daß die Pose sehr langsam nach unten in Richtung Vorfach rutscht und dadurch die Angeltiefe verändert.

Schließlich ist durch die EP-OS 313 004 ein Wurfschwimmer mit Angelschnurinnenführung bekannt, bei dem sich das Senkblei und ein Teil des Vorfachs in die Innenführung der Pose hineinziehen läßt. Als nachteilig erweist sich dabei, daß beim Einholen der Angelschnur aus großer Tiefe die Pose sehr früh an die Rutenspitze stößt und von Hand gelöst werden muß, ehe die Schnur weiter aufgerollt werden kann.

Hiervon ausgehend liegt der Erfindung die Aufgabe zugrunde, eine Pose zu entwickeln, die sowohl als Lauf- wie auch als Feststellpose verwendbar ist, nicht an eine bestimmte Form gebunden ist und die vorgenannten Nachteile nicht aufweist. Insbesondere soll sich die Pose durch einfaches und genaues Einstellen der gewünschten Angeltiefe über Grund, Zuverlässigkeit im Angelbetrieb und günstige Herstellungskosten auszeichnen.

Diese Aufgabe wird erfindungsgemäß dadurch gelöst, daß der Reibungswiderstand der Gleitführung so gewählt ist, daß beim Nachgeben der Angelschnur die Schnur aufgrund ihrer Gewichtsbelastung bis zum Erreichen des Grundes durch die Pose durchrutscht, wogegen bei gestrafftem Schnurverlauf zwischen Angel und Pose beim Einholen der Schnur die Pose von der Angelschnur gehalten wird.

Hierdurch ergibt sich der Vorteil, daß beim Auswerfen des Köders das Ende der Angelschnur mit dem Köder nach unten rutschen kann, bis das Gewicht, also das Senkblei, auf Grund liegt. Die Gleitführung hält während dieses Durchrutschens die Pose in aufgerichteter Stellung. Ist das Gewicht auf Grund angekommen, so legt sich der Schwimmer aufgrund der nachlassenden Zugspannung in der Schnur um. Der Angler erkennt dies und beginnt die Schnur einzuholen. Entscheidend ist nun, daß bei diesem Einholen der Schnur der Schwimmer nicht wieder zurückrutscht, sondern seine Position an der Schnur beibehält. Dadurch erkennt der Angler genau, wie groß die Schnurlänge von der Wasseroberfläche bis zum Grund, also wie groß die Wassertiefe ist. Er braucht dann lediglich die Pose um soviele Meter in Richtung zum Gewicht hin verschieben, wie er über Grund angeln möchte. In der gewünschten Stellung wird die Angelschnur dann mit der Pose verklemmt und die Schnur mit Ködern ausgeworfen. Die Pose, die so bemessen sein muß, daß sie das Senkblei auf jeden Fall zu tragen vermag,gewährleistet dann, daß der Köder in der gewünschten Höhe über Grund ausgebracht wird.

Zur Herstellung der gewünschten Reibungsverhältnisse in der Gleitführung derart, daß die Angelschnur einerseits bis zum Erreichen des Grundes durch die Pose hindurchrutscht, andererseits beim Einholen der Schnur von ihr gehalten und mitgenommen wird, empfiehlt es sich, daß die Pose einen Haken aufweist, in den die Angelschnur seitlich einhängbar ist. Dieser Haken braucht lediglich gegenüber der Gleitführung genügend weit seitlich versetzt zu sein und nur einen relativ kleinen Öffnungsschlitz an der Seite aufweisen, wo die Angel-

schnur nicht von alleine herausrutschen kann. Nach Wiedereinholen der Schnur kann die Schnur aus dem Haken herausgenommen und an der Pose so festgeklemmt werden, daß letztere zuverlässig die Gewichtsbelastung trägt.

Zweckmäßig ist die Klemmvorrichtung so ausgestaltet, daß sich die Angelschnur beim Einrollen selbsttätig von der Pose löst. Zu diesem Zweck wie auch grundsätzlich zur leichteren Handhabung empfiehlt es sich, daß die Klemmvorrichtung am rutenseitigen Ende der Gleitführung der Pose angeordnet ist. Sie kann aus einem oder mehreren an der Gleitführung etwa radial nach außen laufenden Schlitzen bestehen, so daß die Angelschnur leicht in einem dieser Schlitze elastisch verklemmbar ist. Hierzu kann die Klemmvorrichtung durch einen elastischen Ring gebildet sein, der in seiner Oberseite die genannten Schlitze aufweist, während er nach innen abgestuft oder abgerundet in die Gleitführung übergeht.

Besonders zweckmäßig ist es, wenn die Klemmvorrichtung gegebenenfalls austauschbar in einem Träger angeordnet ist, an dem seinerseits der vorgenannte Haken angeformt ist.

Damit die Angelschnur gut verklemmt werden kann, hat es sich als günstig erwiesen, daß die Pose an ihrem der Klemmvorrichtung gegenüberliegenden Ende der Gleitführung einen vorstehenden Ring, insbesonere aus elastischem Material aufweist. Dadurch kann die Angelschnur an ihrem einen aus der Pose herauslaufenden Ende gegen diesen Ring gedrückt und somit arretiert werden, während ihr anderes Ende in die Klemmvorrichtung hineingedrückt wird.

Die Gleitführung in der Pose erfolgt zweckmäßig über eine zentrale Innenhülse.

Weitere Merkmale und Vorteile der Erfindung ergeben sich aus der nachfolgenden Beschreibung eines Ausführungsbeispieles anhand der Zeichnung; Dabei zeigt

- Fig. 1 die Einzelteile einer erfindungsgemäßen Pose in halbperspektivischer Darstellung,
- Fig. 2 die aus den Einzelteilen gemäß Fig. 1 zusammengesetzte Pose,
- Fig. 3 eine erfindungsgemäße Pose als Laufpose und
- Fig. 4 eine erfindungsgemäße Pose als Feststellpose.

Die in den Fig. 1 bis 4 als Ausführungsbeispiel gewählte Pose 1 besteht gemäß Fig. 1 im wesentlichen aus einem kugelförmigen Hohlkörper 12, in dessen Innern eine diametral verlaufende Hülse 2 als Angelschnurinnenführung angeordnet ist, aus einer ringförmigen Hülse 4, die am oberen Ende zu einem Haken 5 ausgebildet ist, aus einem zylindrischen Befestigungselement 6 und aus einem zylindrischen Ring 3.

Die ringförmige Hülse 4 ist, wie in Fig. 2 dargestellt, am rutenseitigen Ende der Innenhülse 2 auf dem Hohlkörper 12 befestigt und dient zur Aufnahme des Befestigungselementes 6. Das Befestigungselement 6, das aus einem elastischen Werkstoff, beispielsweise Gummi, besteht und auf den Innendurchmesser der Hülse 4 abgestimmt ist, wird wie ein Stopfen in die Hülse 4 gepreßt und ist dadurch gegen unbeabsichtigtes Lösen aus der Hülse 4 verklemmt und gesichert.

Das Befestigungselement 6 weist eine zentrale Bohrung 10 auf, die mit der Innenhülse 2 in Verbindung steht. Von der Bohrung 10 ausgehend sind in die Deckfläche 11 des Befestiungselementes 6 vorzugsweise zwei radial nach außen verlaufende Schlitze 7 eingebracht. Den Schlitzen 7 zugeordnet sind Einkerbungen 9 im oberen Rand der Hülse 4. - Es ist natürlich denkbar, auch nur einen Schlitz 7 vorzusehen oder mehr als zwei Schlitze 7 anzuordnen.

Der zylindrische Ring 3 der vorzugsweise aus Hartgummi besteht, ist auf der dem Vorfach zugewandten Seite des Hohlkörper 12 in Verlängerung der Innenhülse 2 befestigt; er dient als Austrittsöffnung für die innengeführte Angelschnur 8 und schützt diese vor Beschädigungen beim Ab- und Aufrollen.

Bei Verwendung der erfindungsgemäßen Pose 1 als Laufpose, d. h. beim Angeln auf Gewässergrund, wird die Angelschnur 8 entsprechend der Darstellung in Fig. 3 in den Haken 5 der Hülse 4 eingehängt, durch die Bohrung 10 des Befestigungselementes 6 der Innenhülse 2 des Hohlkörpers 12 zugeführt und über den zylindrischen Ring 3 aus der Pose 1 hinausgeführt. Beim Aufbringen der Pose 1 auf die Wasseroberfläche gleitet die Angelschnur 8 vom Gewicht des am Vorfach montierten Senkbleis gezogen durch die Pose 1 und stoppt, wenn das Senkblei den Gewässergrund erreicht hat. Nach dem Anbeißen eines Fisches wird die Angelschnur 8 durch die Pose 1 frei gleitend aufgerollt, bis der Fisch gekeschert werden kann. Auch beim Angeln in sehr großer Tiefe, beispielsweise in Seen oder im Meer, läßt sich die vorfachseitig entsprechend lange Angelschnur 8 ohne Behinderung durch die Pose 1 einrollen.

Bei Verwendung der erfindungsgemäßen Pose 1 als Feststellpose, d. h. beim Angeln über Gewässergrund, erfolgt das Einstellen der Angeltiefe einfach und problemlos durch Einhängen der Angelschnur am Haken 5. Danach Ausrollen der Angelschnur bis an den Gewässergrund. Anschließend Lösen der Schnur vom Haken 5 und Ziehen der Angelschnur in die gewünschte Höhe sowie danach Einpressen der Angelschnur 8 in einen der Schlitze 7, wie in Fig. 4 gezeigt ist. Die Schlitze 7 sind so ausgebildet, daß ihre Breite kleiner ist als der Durchmesser der Angelschnur 8 und eine

Klemmwirkung zwischen Schlitz 7 und Angelschnur 8 herstellbar ist. Wenn Senkblei und Köder die gewünschte Tiefe erreicht haben, strafft sich die Angelschnur 8 unterhalb der Pose 1 und richtet diese auf.

Nach Anbeißen eines Fisches läßt sich die Angelschnur 8 durch eine ruckartige Bewegung gegen das Gewicht des Senkbleis und des Fisches leicht aus dem Schlitz 7 lösen und das Einrollen der Angelschnur 8 erfolgt dann in gleicher Weise wie bei der Laufpose frei gleitend durch die Pose 1.

Beim Angeln mit extrem leichtem Senkblei kann unter Umstäpden das ruckartige Anschlagen nicht ausreichen, um die Angelschnur 8 aus dem Schlitz 7 zu lösen. In diesem Fall wird die Angelschnur 8 so weit eingeholt bis die Pose 1 an den letzten Rutenring stößt und dadurch sich die Angelschnur 8 aus dem Schlitz 7 löst.

Als besonders vorteilhaft erweist sich die erfindungsgemäße Ausbildung der Pose 1 beim Angeln in sehr großer Tiefe. Die Angelschnur 8 läßt sich ohne die bei den bekannten Feststellposen auftretenden Schwierigkeiten und Behinderungen durch die an der Angelschnur 8 befestigten und nur von Hand lösbaren Pose 1 vollständig einrollen, da die Angelschnur sich aufgrund der erfindungsgemäßen Ausbildung selbsttätig von der Pose 1 löst.

Die Ausbildung der Erfindung ist selbstverständlich nicht nur auf die als Ausführungsbeispiel gewählte Kugel- oder Birnenform der Pose beschränkt. Alle bekannten Posentypen sind erfindungsgemäß ausstattbar.

Zusammenfassend liegt also der Kern der Erfindung darin, daß die Gleitführung der Angelschnur 8 durch die Pose 1 hindurch so umgelenkt wird, daß die Schnur beim Nachgeben der Angelschnur bis zum Erreichen des Grundes durchrutschen kann, wogegen sie beim Einholen der Schnur von der Angelschnur festgehalten und mitgenommen wird und darin, daß die Pose nach Verschieben in die gewünschte Position mit der Angelschnur verklemmt wird.

Es liegt im Rahmen der Erfindung, nicht nur einen, sondern mehrere Haken vorzusehen. Diese Haken können in geeigneter Weise auf der Pose verteilt angeordnet werden.

Ebenso liegt es im Rahmen der Erfindung, die Klemmvorrichtung an beliebiger Stelle der Pose, auch mehrfach, beispielsweise unten und oben vorzusehen.

Nicht zuletzt besteht auch Freiheit bezüglich des Verlaufes der Angelschnur. Die Angelschnur braucht also nicht unbedingt die Pose zu durchqueren, sondern kann stattdessen oder zusätzlich auch an der Außenseite der Pose verlegt werden.

Patentansprüche

1. Pose (1) mit einer Gleitführung für die Angelschnur (8) und mit einer Klemmvorrichtung (6) zum lösbaren Befestigen der Pose (1) auf der Angelschnur (8),
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß der Reibungswiderstand der Gleitführung so gewählt ist, daß beim Nachgeben der Angelschnur (8) von der Angel die Schnur aufgrund ihrer Gewichtsbelastung bis zum Erreichen des Grundes durch die Pose (1) durchrutscht, wogegen bei gestrafftem Schnurverlauf zwischen Angel und Pose beim Einholen der Schnur (8) die Pose (1) von der Angelschnur (8) gehalten wird.

2. Pose nach Anspruch 1,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Pose (1) einen oder mehrere Haken (5) aufweist, in den bzw. in die die Angelschnur (8) einhängbar ist.

3. Pose nach Anspruch 2,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß der Haken (5) gegenüber einer Führung (2) der Angelschnur (8) an oder in der Pose (1) seitlich versetzt ist.

4. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Klemmvorrichtung (6) am rutenseitigen Ende der Führung (2) angeordnet ist.

5. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Klemmvorrichtung (6) aus einem oder mehreren etwa radial nach außen laufenden Schlitzen (7) besteht, in dem bzw. in denen die Angelschnur (8) verklemmbar ist.

6. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Klemmvorrichtung (6) durch einen elastischen Ring (11) mit Schlitzen (7) gebildet ist, der nach innen abgestuft oder abgerundet in eine mit der Führung (2) korrespondierende zentrale Bohrung (10) übergeht.

7. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Klemmvorrichtung (6) in einem Träger (4) angeordnet ist, an den seinerseits der Haken (5) angeordnet ist.

8. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß sie an ihrem der Klemmvorrichtung (6) gegenüberliegenden Ende der Führung (2) einen vorstehenden Ring (3), insbesondere aus elastischem Material, aufweist.

9. Pose nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet,
daß die Führung in der Pose (1) durch eine zentrale Innenhülse (2) erfolgt.

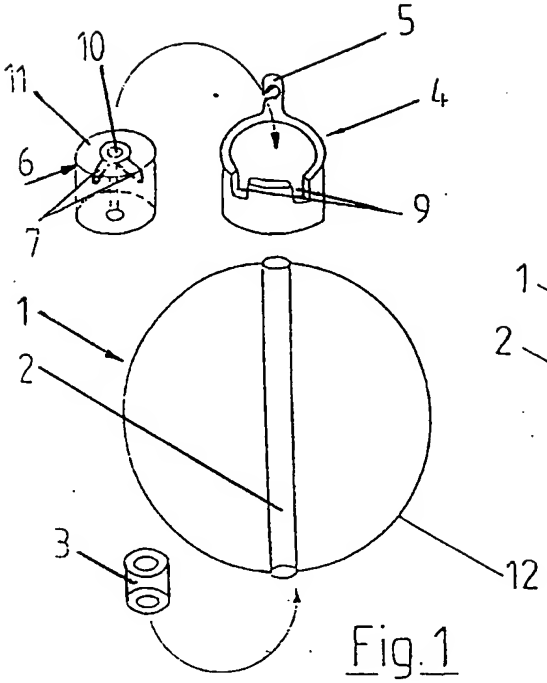

Fig.1

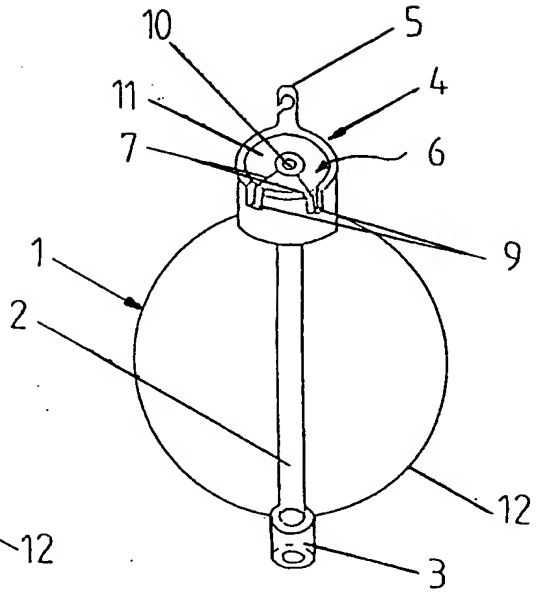

Fig. 2

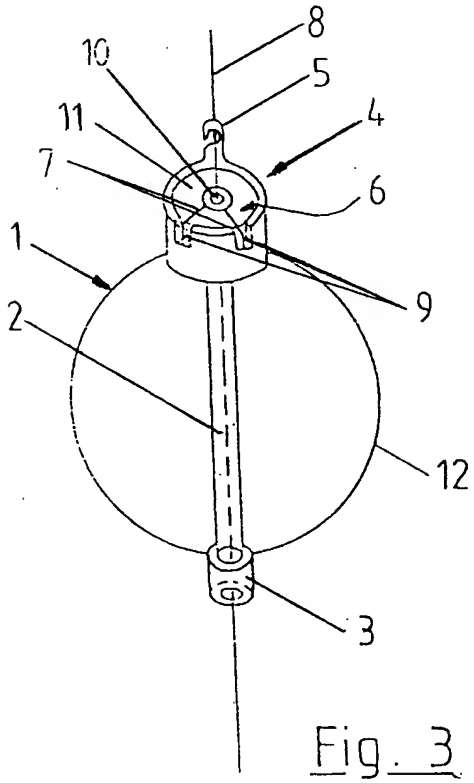

Fig. 3

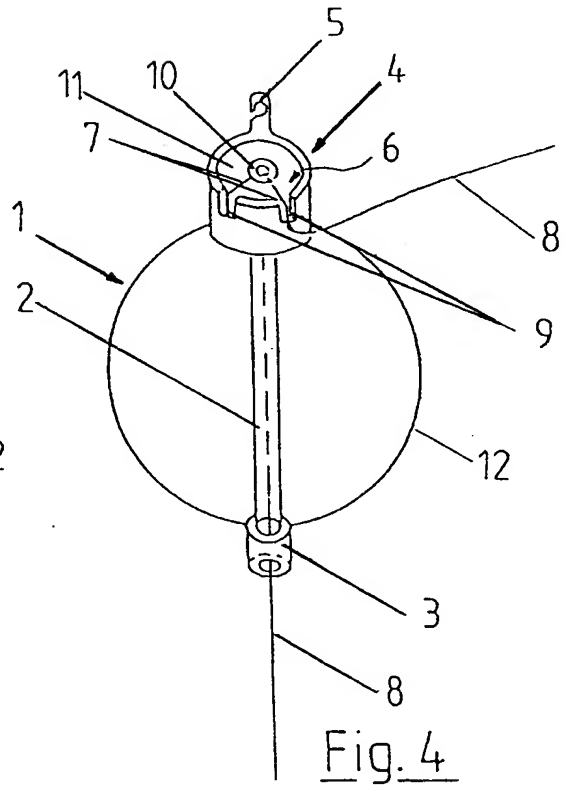

Fig. 4

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Nummer der Anmeldung

EP 91 11 0203

EINSCHLÄGIGE DOKUMENTE

Kategorie	Kennzeichnung des Dokuments mit Angabe, soweit erforderlich, der maßgeblichen Teile	Betrifft Anspruch	KLASSIFIKATION DER ANMELDUNG (Int. Cl.5)
X A	AT-B-362 610 (KUBISKO JAKOB) * Seite 3, Zeile 36 - Seite 4, Zeile 7; Abbildungen *	1,4,5 6,7	A01K93/00
A	EP-A-0 119 074 (KESSLER, THEODORE P.) * Seite 9, Zeile 18 - Seite 10, Zeile 32; Abbildungen *	1,2	
D,A	DE-U-8 706 869 (TAAKE, SIEGFRIED) * Seite 3; Abbildungen *	1,2	

RECHERCHIERTE SACHGEBIETE (Int. Cl.5)

A01K

Der vorliegende Recherchenbericht wurde für alle Patentansprüche erstellt

Recherchenort	Abschlußdatum der Recherche	Prüfer
BERLIN	14 FEBRUAR 1992	MARTIN DEL RIO A.

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